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Author Correction: In your phase: neural phase synchronisation underlies visual imagery of faces

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This Article contained an error in the Figure legends of Figure 3 and Figure 4. The legends of these Figures were inadvertently switched.

The legend of Figure 3:

“Gamma phase-synchrony between occipital and parietal electrodes. wPLI (30–60 Hz) for visual imagery (A) and control (B) conditions. (C) Cluster-based permutation test comparing visual imagery and control conditions. The area highlighted in the time–frequency chart depicts a significant wPLI cluster between conditions (visual imagery minus control) in the gamma band (30–60 Hz). (D) Region of interest (ROI) for phase-synchrony analysis. wPLI values are expressed in standard deviations (z-scores) in reference to the baseline (– 1500 to – 1250 ms). Trial length (– 1500 ms) is relative to response time (0 ms). (D) Topographical representation of occipitoparietal wPLI channel pairs and single-participant wPLI values for the imagery (left) and control (right) conditions. Each arc represents a pair of channels, and the height of the arc is its normalised value. Grey circles represent single-participant wPLI values for the cluster depicted in (C) for the imagery (left panel) and control (right panel) conditions. The red horizontal line represents the group mean, the rectangle represents SEM, and the red-dashed horizontal line represents the group median.”

now reads:

“Theta phase-synchrony between inter-hemispheric frontal electrode pairs. wPLI (1–10 Hz) for visual imagery (A) and control (B) conditions. (C) Cluster-based permutation test comparing visual imagery and control conditions. The area highlighted in the time–frequency chart depicts a significant wPLI cluster between conditions (visual imagery minus control) in the theta band (5–7 Hz). (D) Region of interest (ROI) for phase-synchrony analysis. Only interhemispheric frontofrontal pairs of channels were considered for the analysis (see Sect. 2.8 for details). wPLI values are expressed in standard deviations (z-scores) in reference to the baseline (– 1500 to – 1250 ms). Trial length (– 1500 ms) is relative to response time (0 ms). (D) Topographical representation of frontofrontal wPLI channel pairs and single-participant wPLI values for the imagery (left) and control (right) conditions. Each arc represents a pair of channels, and the height of the arc is its normalised value. Grey circles represent single-participant wPLI values for the cluster depicted in (C) for the imagery (left panel) and control (right panel) conditions. The red horizontal line represents the group mean, the rectangle represents SEM, and the red-dashed horizontal line represents the group median.”

The legend of Figure 4:

“Theta phase-synchrony between inter-hemispheric frontal electrode pairs. wPLI (1–10 Hz) for visual imagery (A) and control (B) conditions. (C) Cluster-based permutation test comparing visual imagery and control conditions. The area highlighted in the time–frequency chart depicts a significant wPLI cluster between conditions (visual imagery minus control) in the theta band (5–7 Hz). (D) Region of interest (ROI) for phase-synchrony analysis. Only interhemispheric frontofrontal pairs of channels were considered for the analysis (see Sect. 2.8 for details). wPLI values are expressed in standard deviations (z-scores) in reference to the baseline (– 1500 to – 1250 ms). Trial length (– 1500 ms) is relative to response time (0 ms). (D) Topographical representation of frontofrontal wPLI channel pairs and single-participant wPLI values for the imagery (left) and control (right) conditions. Each arc represents a pair of channels, and the height of the arc is its normalised value. Grey circles

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now reads:

“Gamma phase-synchrony between occipital and parietal electrodes. wPLI (30–60 Hz) for visual imagery (A) and control (B) conditions. (C) Cluster-based permutation test comparing visual imagery and control conditions. The area highlighted in the time–frequency chart depicts a significant wPLI cluster between conditions (visual imagery minus control) in the gamma band (30–60 Hz). (D) Region of interest (ROI) for phase-synchrony analysis. wPLI values are expressed in standard deviations (z-scores) in reference to the baseline (– 1500 to – 1250 ms). Trial length (– 1500 ms) is relative to response time (0 ms). (D) Topographical representation of occipitoparietal wPLI channel pairs and single-participant wPLI values for the imagery (left) and control (right) conditions. Each arc represents a pair of channels, and the height of the arc is its normalised value. Grey circles represent single-participant wPLI values for the cluster depicted in (C) for the imagery (left panel) and control (right panel) conditions. The red horizontal line represents the group mean, the rectangle represents SEM, and the red-dashed horizontal line represents the group median.”

This error has now been corrected in the PDF and HTML versions of the Article.



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